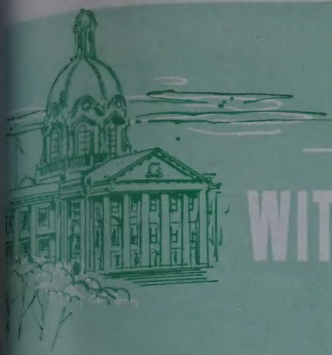




WITHIN OUR BORDERS

Alberta

AN ALBERTA
GOVERNMENT
PUBLICATION

- Equalized Assessments
- Modern Therapy
- Legal Aid Program
- Brucellosis Plan Ends

JULY, 1968

New System Of Grant Issue Provided For Recreation Aid

Alberta Is Centered On Map of World Sold By Gov't.

REVISED REGULATIONS are now in effect governing the Alberta Government's system of providing recreation grants to municipalities. These grants, which are made under the authority of the Recreation Development Act, are administered by the Recreation Branch of the Department of Youth. The size of the grant is determined by a per capita formula based on the total population figures supplied by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

The grants may be made to any city, town, village, municipal district, county or improvement district. Each of these entities is considered an acceptable interpretation of the word 'municipality' as it appears in the Recreation Development Act. In the national parks, the school board is the body regarded as the responsible elected authority eligible for grant assistance.

The grants are paid to municipalities who establish a recreation board which is charged with planning, supervising, encouraging and guiding recreation activities for citizens of all ages on a year-round basis. Such recreational activities must be comprehensive in scope and must be carefully designed to effectively meet the needs and interests of the residents of the area.

There are three categories in which grants are distributed. Grants may be made to cover capital expenditures; there are grants for current expenditures; and a system of special grants has been arranged under which grants are made for unusual expenditures due to particular circumstances.

In each category the grants are paid directly to the municipality and application forms for the grants are available from the Recreation Branch, Department of Youth, Government of Alberta, CN Tower, Edmonton.

In the area of current expenditure, the grants may be no greater than the contribution being made by the municipality itself, but they can run as high as one dollar per person up to a population of 20,000. Above the 20,000 figure the amount is 20 cents per person. This money is to be disbursed in three fields with 70% going to cover the wages of personnel engaged to supervise the recreational facilities and activities, 20% going to cover the costs of maintenance and rental of equipment and facilities, and 10% allocated to leadership development projects.

In this last field are included the costs of sponsorship of local and regional recreational courses, the in-service training and employment of part-time personnel and the costs of travel to provincial or regional courses and workshops.

In the area of capital expenditure the total grant can run as high as eight dollars per person for the first one thousand of population. For the next 20,000 of population the recreational grants run to three dollars per person, and over the 21,000 mark the rate is one dollar per person. These grants are made to cover a five year period and, with departmental approval, the grant may be paid either in a lump sum or in five equal annual payments.

When it comes down to deciding which projects are eligible for grants, consideration will be given to those projects which are recommended to the municipality by its recreational board as being in the best interests of the entire community. The basis for judging what constitutes the best interests of the community as a whole comprises an overall plan for the development of present and future recreational facilities, for marking the maximum use of existing facilities, including schools, and consideration of the benefits accruing from the co-development of school and community facilities.

The category of special grants is designed to further recreational facilities throughout the province where the special needs of an area do not fall into the normal definitions of eligible projects as outlined above. For example, where the grants already discussed are not practicable, special grants may be made to Indian and Metis populations for the development of approved recreational services.

Another example could be the situation where two or more municipalities co-operate to provide a comprehensive recreation service for their joint use. To do this, the municipalities would be expected to establish a single recreation board on which each municipality would be represented. In addition to the normal grants for capital and current expenditures, they would then also be eligible for a further grant of fifty cents per person up to a maximum of five thousand dollars.

Municipalities which are in the initial stages of organization and have not yet created their recreation board may receive \$300 for leadership development programs.

A NEWLY PREPARED MAP, "Edmonton in the World", is now being made available to the general public on payment of a nominal charge from the Surveys Branch of the Alberta Government Department of Highways. Designed for wall mounting and measuring 29 inches by 29 inches, it shows Edmonton at map centre, with distance rings marking off the straight line distances from Edmonton to the various areas of the world.

Because the world is round and a map is flat, various projections are used in map-making to indicate the world's features, but obviously none of these is going to be completely accurate. There are some 150 different projections used in map-making although some of these are highly specialized and reserved for specific applications. About thirty projections are in common use.

The way Highways Department Cartographer W. Bogdan describes it, making a flat map from a round world is like peeling an orange in one piece and then flattening out the skin on a table. Something has to give. It then becomes necessary to decide which quality should remain intact and which qualities may be sacrificed. The new map is a true distance map with the continents somewhat misshapen to retain accurate mileage.

The new map is available upon payment of a fifty cent charge from: Surveys Branch, Department of Highways, Government of Alberta, Highways Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

Use Of Electrification Fund Is Reported

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT of the Rural Electrification Revolving Fund in 1953, Rural Electrification Associations have borrowed a total of \$53,592,215 to the end of April 1968, and have made repayments totalling \$36,607,186. Borrowings during the month of April 1968 amounted to \$120,092,000.

The Revolving Fund was established in 1953 by the provision of \$25,000,000 from the Provincial Government.

Government And Industry Combine In Training Program

AN EIGHT-WEEK SPRING training course in equipment operation for road building work has resulted in 32 men moving into jobs at various construction projects throughout the province. The training program, involving support by the Alberta Department of Education, Department of Highways and the Alberta Road-builders Association, was the largest and most extensive course of its kind ever undertaken in Alberta. The course was financed with funds provided under the Federal-Provincial Occupational Training Agreement. Co-ordination of planning and the classroom instruction was the task of the Alberta Department of Education and, in particular, the Division of Vocational Training and the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology. The Division of Vocational Education also provided control of funds and the accounting for the entire project.



The Alberta Highways Department Clover Bar gravel pit near Edmonton provided sufficient training area for 32 students and a million dollars worth of road-building equipment.

The Alberta Highways Department provided the course site in the Department's Clover Bar Pit area near Edmonton. The Highways Department also contributed two motor graders; a 40-foot trailer; a generator for lighting and power; and a 24-hour watchman who lived at the site. Additional heavy-duty equipment for the course was made available on loan by various Alberta equipment dealers and distributors.

Under arrangement with the Department of Education and the dealers furnishing equipment for training, the course provided fuel and a \$1,000,000 insurance policy to cover all perils, with \$250,000 ceiling for any one accident. Students had at their disposal 16 pieces of road-building equipment valued at more than \$1,000,000.

A team of seven foreman-type instructors and a Chief Field Instructor were recruited for the Alberta Heavy Equipment Operators Training Course. The Northern Alberta Institute of

Technology provided shop and classroom facilities, and further designed and conducted the theoretical and indoor sessions of training. Classroom theory and shop instruction accounted for 50 per cent of the course content. The remainder of the course involved instruction at the pit area work site.

The theory portion of the course included basic grading instruction, vehicle safety, highway traffic act, compensation, insurance, job applications, clothing, work sheets, logs, repair request and 18 hours of first aid training leading to a St. John's Ambulance certificate. At the work site, following a day's training on equipment, students also received instruction in machine care and service.

Accommodation provided at the course site included a 40-foot trailer, bunkhouse, laboratory and timekeeper's office all from the Alberta Highways Department. A mobile classroom equipped with various types of instructional aids was also used at the work site.

Students who took the course ranged in age from 20 to 35 years, and in education from Grades 7 to 12. Some 50 per cent of the trainees had no previous industry experience, and none had more than two years.

Depending on industry demand for skilled heavy-duty equipment operators, the Alberta Division of Vocational Education will again be supporting a similar course and even an expanded training program next spring.

A NOVEL PROGRAM of therapy is proving of value at the Alberta Hospital, Ponoka, where patients are being allowed considerable latitude in expressing opinions and making suggestions and decisions in regard to hospital regulations which concern them and their activities. This program of involvement or "patient government" as it is called, was inaugurated in a move designed to bring the patients closer to the world around them, to ward off alienation from their surroundings and treatment and to ease the ennui that frequently attends life in any large institution whether it be a hospital, sanatorium, or orphanage.

A hospitalized person suffering from certain types of mental disorder may for various reasons show lassitude, loss of sense of individuality, an apparent inability to plan for the future and a loss of interest in his or her surroundings and things in general.

The current program of patient involvement is ideally adapted to the treatment of such hospitalized persons. Changed now is the old approach of saying, in effect, "These people are not capable of producing anything significant in the manner of healthy persons, therefore, let us just accept whatever they give."

Hospital Residents Govern Selves During Treatment

The approach now is to strongly request of the patient everything that he is capable of putting forth, stopping short of being too demanding. It is felt that overprotectiveness fosters infantilism, that asking too little deprives the patient of the therapy of challenge. The staff at Alberta Hospital is told, "Don't expect too little — ask for enough." This they do, and the response fosters enthusiasm in the staff.

The program centres in the Alberta Hospital Patients' Council, an administrative body elected from among the patients and charged with a measure of self government. To quote from the Council's constitution, it is "to act for and in the best interests of the patients of the member wards . . . subject to the approval of the Medical, Recreational and other authorities." The Council is made up of representatives from each ward and its executive is democratically elected from

among its own ranks. It meets regularly to consider possible suggestions to authorities regarding conditions and arrangements within the hospital and consider various projects in which the patients involve themselves.

The essence of the success of the program is that the activities and projects undertaken by the patients are not idle, inconsequential pastimes but meaningful contributions to those around them. When a park that had existed on the hospital grounds had to give way for new construction, the patients took it on themselves to construct a new Centennial Park. They landscaped the grounds and equipped the park with barbecue pits and a refreshment kiosk. Other patients are charged with the responsibility of operating the hospital's coffee shop, a responsibility they discharge with sufficient acumen to show a substantial profit.

Still others are engaged in such activities as making plastic bags or doing carpentry for commercial concerns. The money earned accrues to the patients doing the work, but a small assessment is made in the same manner as society levies taxes. The disbursement of money received by the Council is decided at general meetings by majority vote. It may be used to hold a social function for the patients at the hospital or it may be used to make a donation to some outside charitable organization. At Christmas, the Patients' Council made a twenty-five dollar donation to children's home in Calgary.

From a medical point of view the results of the program of self government by the patients have been astonishingly gratifying. Patients in apathetic states, withdrawn and uncommunicative, have been carried once more to an awareness of themselves as individuals and the things around them, able to share in the rich experience of accomplishment and self-fulfillment. Charged with meaningful tasks that needed doing, the patients have felt challenged and needed. Their response almost inevitably, has been a greater interest in life and themselves — a sound basis for positive, effective therapy.

The First Low Rental Housing Project Scheduled For Calgary

In August or September of this year, tenders will be called for the construction of a unique public housing project in the city of Calgary — the first Federal-Provincial low-rental housing project in Alberta intended to provide accommodation for persons displaced by a city Urban Renewal Program. The project, which comprises a 16-storey high-rise building, partly surrounded by a two-storey hostel and a one-storey cafeteria, will contain 272 dwelling units, with parking provided below street level.

A typical dwelling unit in the high-rise building will consist of a compact kitchen, bathroom and sleeping facilities for single persons or couples. Hostel units will contain sleeping accommodation for single persons, with shared bathroom facilities. Cafeteria and lounges will be available for all tenants, and consulting rooms will be provided for nurses and social workers. All rents will be geared to the incomes of the tenants.

Location of the project is the city block bounded by 5th and 6th Avenues, between 1st and 2nd Streets. Approximately half of this site is to be used for the present project, with the balance of the land possibly developed for additional housing in the future.

Financing of the project will be Federal-Provincial arrangements under the provisions of the National Housing Act and the complementary provincial legislation, the Alberta Housing Act. Under this arrangement, capital costs are shared with the Federal Government meeting 75%, the province 15%, and the city sharing the remaining 10%.

Administration of the province's responsibilities for the project is handled by the Alberta Housing and Urban Renewal Corporation, a crown corporation headed by a board of six directors, with the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs as Chairman.

The Government of Alberta first entered the field of public housing on April 12, 1965, with the implementation of the Alberta Housing Act. At the time, the general function of the Act was to complement the National Housing Act, and to become the enabling instrument for municipalities to embark on projects of public housing, land assembly and urban renewal. At that time the Act was administered by an Administrator and an Advisory Committee, responsible to the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

In the beginning, although Alberta's growth was rapid, there seemed always to be sufficient accommodation at low cost available, as families moved from older homes to new ones. However, with "tight money", increased rates, and increased costs of land, services, materials and labour, the need for the province to consider providing this accommodation became evident, and, as a result, the Alberta Housing and Urban Renewal Corporation was formed in May, 1967.

The Corporation has three basic functions: housing, land development, and urban renewal.

Housing

(I) Low income housing — either independently or in partnership with municipal and federal governments, the Corporation participates in the provision of public or co-operative housing projects for people of low income. Until the proposed Calgary project, such projects were located only in the smaller municipalities of Peace River, Fort McMurray, Slave Lake and Drumheller. In order to encourage pride of ownership, resulting in better care of the housing thus provided, the Corporation proposes to make ownership available after a given period, under the terms of the Condominium Act.

(II) Staff housing — in any community in the province where the Government of Alberta provides a service requiring its employees to reside in that community, and where suitable accommodation is not readily available, staff housing is provided on a rental basis. A prime example of this may be found in Peace River, where 15 single dwelling houses and a 17-suite apartment house have been constructed for employees of the new penal institution. These residences have been integrated within the town itself.

(III) Student housing — the \$3 million student resident complex now under construction at the Olds Agricultural and Vocational College is an example of the type of student housing which is now being provided under the administration of the Corporation. In this particular case, the Corporation assumes the responsibility for the loan of funds, while the Department of Public Works calls tenders, arranges for architectural work, and supervises construction. Such student accommodation is NOT provided for the Universities, but only for the Agricultural and Vocational Colleges at Olds, Vermilion and Fairview.

Land Development — in this area the corporation operates two basic programs:

(I) land assembly — the principal intent is to provide serviced residential lots where lack of

these is inhibiting housing growth. Through the partnership approach with municipal, provincial and federal governments the Corporation or municipality may acquire land, service it, then put it up for sale to developers.

(II) land development projects — through the financial facilities of the National Housing Act, the Provincial Corporation or a municipality could acquire, service, then dispose of land for residential purposes by sale, or rent, and in the latter case reduce the down payment of the homes by the component land cost.

Urban Renewal — There are three basic steps in any urban renewal program:

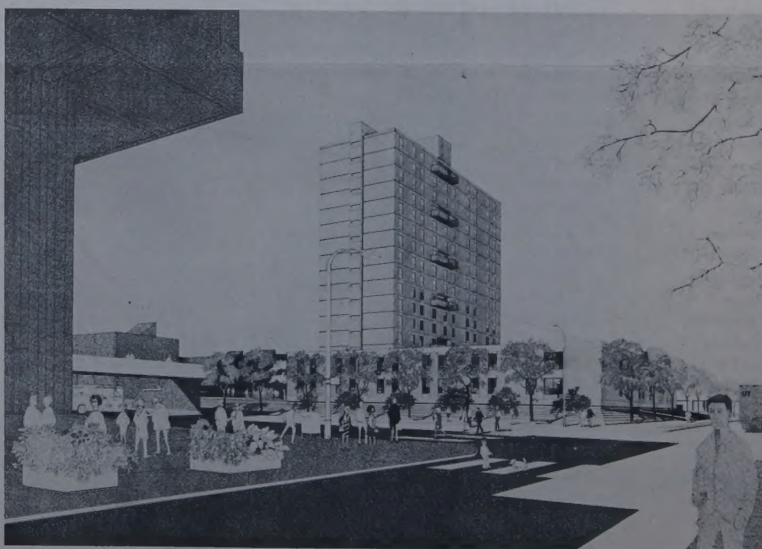
(I) A "Part V" Urban Renewal Study, in which a municipality, usually through a consultant, makes a general study of the entire municipality in order to delineate blighted or substandard areas in the community — whether residential, commercial or industrial.

(II) Preparation of an Urban Renewal Scheme for one of the areas designated by the Study. In effect, this is a detailed plan to be affected at the implementation stage.

(III) Implementation of the plan prepared under step (II), which can take the form of a complete redevelopment if conditions necessitate, or a program of rehabilitation and conservation of areas that are still worth saving. For example, the Calgary project mentioned at the beginning of this article is part of an urban renewal scheme which will ultimately cost \$6.5 million. A feasibility study will be made to determine whether the plan should be carried further and integrated with further redevelopment of the downtown area of Calgary. If this is found to be feasible, the entire project could cost up to \$20 million.

Housing corporations exist in other provinces of Canada, but solely for the administration of public housing. The Alberta Housing and Urban Renewal Corporation is unique in that it administers Urban Renewal provisions, land assembly and land development, as well as public housing. The provision of low income housing, also, is in a new dimension, never before having been undertaken in Alberta.

At the end of 1967, the Alberta Housing and Urban Renewal Corporation was involved in dealings with 87 municipalities, including projects completed, underway, or at various stages of investigation and/or obtaining approval. These included 54 municipalities relating to public housing, 12 in relation to land assembly, and 21 on the subject of urban renewal.



Architects perspective of proposed housing unit for those displaced under renewal program.

"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration of the Alberta Government.

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Annual Compilation Of Figures Showing Equalized Assessments

FIGURES HAVE BEEN released by the Department of Municipal Affairs, showing Equalized Assessments for all Alberta municipalities for the year 1968. These figures are used to determine the contribution which each municipality will make to provincial funds from which grants are paid to school and hospital authorities to assist in the costs of hospital and educational services. They cover ten cities, 100 towns (Fox Creek was established in 1967), 167 villages, 29 counties, 19 Municipal Districts (two Municipal Districts became counties on January 1, 1968), 51 improvement districts, and two special areas.

These assessments are also employed in the formula under which Municipal Assistance grants are computed for payment to municipalities. Also, in cases where a school or hospital authority finds it necessary to impose supplementary requisitions upon the member municipalities, such requisitions are allocated on the basis of the equalized assessments of such municipalities.

The total assessment for all municipalities indicates an overall increase of \$124,786,312 from 1967. The 1968 total assessment figure is \$2,857,202,684.

The following table shows the 1968 Equalized Assessments for each municipality in Alberta, with the comparable assessment for 1967:

CITIES

	1968	1967
Calgary	\$666,217,400	\$624,591,858
Camrose	15,774,560	14,955,599
Drumheller	8,234,273	6,603,761
Edmonton	691,985,720	658,604,153
Grande Prairie	17,656,014	17,243,452
Lethbridge	67,907,300	66,174,138
Lloydminster	7,138,888	6,521,620
Medicine Hat	48,281,197	47,564,584
Red Deer	41,843,243	41,157,181
Wetaskiwin	9,929,054	9,745,031

TOWNS

Athabasca	2,148,695	1,859,377
Barrhead	4,196,544	3,905,342
Bashaw	1,098,394	1,031,441
Bassano	1,042,684	1,042,678
Beaverlodge	1,359,129	1,270,575
Black Diamond	766,345	793,731
Blairmore	1,868,213	1,872,190
Bonnyville	2,725,493	2,654,907
Bow Island	1,540,925	1,515,460
Brooks	5,096,401	4,747,208
Calmar	768,523	777,094
Canmore	1,577,789	1,565,933
Cardston	3,209,306	3,331,331
Carstairs	938,370	920,389
Castor	1,379,780	1,341,937
Claresholm	2,922,098	2,847,607
Coaldale	2,616,031	2,509,518
Cold Lake	1,177,976	1,169,406
Coleman	1,843,477	1,035,165
Coronation	1,152,114	1,091,500
Daysland	806,113	786,979
Devon	2,596,490	2,644,201
Didsbury	1,914,860	1,860,374
Drayton Valley	3,822,893	3,744,144
Eckville	859,793	850,111
Edson	5,024,968	4,869,883
Elk Point	952,364	906,149
Fairview	2,735,160	2,618,090
Falher	1,133,839	1,043,849

Fort Macleod	3,604,703	3,631,797
Fort McMurray	3,589,377	2,813,248
Fort Saskatchewan	15,286,966	13,670,966
Fox Creek	167,346	(Established 1967)
Gleichen	481,133	469,892
Grande Cache	Nil	(Established 1966)
Grand Centre	1,723,634	1,684,019
Granum	403,979	398,520
Grimshaw	1,812,150	1,717,540
Hanna	3,154,109	3,034,899
Hardisty	670,225	641,715
High Level	992,921	716,970
High Prairie	3,012,119	2,673,035
High River	3,459,321	3,395,270
Hinton	11,471,756	11,159,010
Innisfail	3,623,001	3,587,188
Irvine	261,955	253,180
Killam	1,144,064	1,047,829
Lac la Biche	1,925,126	1,806,126
Lacombe	4,795,794	4,738,285
Leduc	4,289,969	4,203,118
Lodgepole	321,490	332,166
Magrath	1,342,842	1,323,891
Manning	1,337,467	1,205,655
Mayerthorpe	1,063,756	968,941
McLennan	977,496	870,969
Milk River	1,310,786	1,270,719
Morinville	1,128,559	1,059,953
Mundare	829,208	822,101
Nanton	1,209,529	1,178,617
Okotoks	1,067,759	1,054,890
Olds	4,610,987	4,522,823
Oyen	961,984	824,587
Peace River	6,604,585	5,934,970
Picture Butte	2,069,010	2,068,125
Pincher Creek	3,752,310	3,766,778
Ponoka	6,328,022	6,115,137
Provost	1,996,077	1,924,933
Rainbow Lake	145,727	Nil
Raymond	1,612,902	1,636,250
Redwater	1,287,566	1,322,347
Redcliff	3,106,908	2,988,937
Rimbey	1,999,199	1,964,560
Rocky Mountain House	3,319,478	3,048,724
Sedgewick	848,021	809,846
Slave Lake	1,326,084	983,849
Smoky Lake	1,126,690	1,130,060
Spirit River	1,233,787	1,187,368
St. Albert	14,715,214	15,036,787
Staveland	449,381	429,834
Stettler	6,154,646	5,906,023
St. Paul	5,242,072	5,179,733
Stony Plain	2,291,507	2,188,146
Strathmore	1,335,144	1,284,744
Sundre	821,271	759,973
Swan Hills	1,077,770	998,613
Sylvan Lake	2,034,025	2,055,570
Taber	7,950,059	7,543,536
Three Hills	1,957,292	1,915,897
Tofield	1,321,368	1,299,877
Trochu	1,064,525	1,051,994
Two Hills	1,776,771	1,742,286
Valleyview	1,713,810	1,618,098
Vauxhall	1,205,740	1,098,423
Vegreville	6,588,219	6,044,723
Vermilion	4,506,886	4,400,501
Viking	1,520,283	1,322,921
Vulcan	2,324,944	2,273,416
Wainwright	5,096,583	5,066,468
Westlock	4,054,678	3,852,358
Whitcourt	3,121,215	2,825,087

VILLAGES

	1968	1967
Acme	473,180	454,072
Airdrie	969,686	946,541
Alberta Beach, S.V.	743,999	763,177
Alix	785,031	772,388
Alliance	489,567	495,541
Amisk	139,098	140,411
Andrew	788,400	778,861
Argentina Beach, S.V.	236,284	199,053
Arrowwood	236,309	254,547
Barons	414,601	527,336
Bawlf	296,098	286,492
Beiseker	581,604	567,801
Bellevue	653,933	664,718
Bentley	903,622	884,768
Berwyn	420,916	427,830
Betula Beach, S.V.	44,419	41,607
Big Valley	410,436	410,673
Bittern Lake	81,602	80,970
Blackfalds	826,322	828,832
Blackie	250,461	253,277
Bon Accord	217,840	214,881
Bonnyville Beach, S.V.	77,254	76,477
Botha	155,888	157,149
Bowden	651,973	662,046
Boyle	748,039	705,316
Breton	439,172	416,710
Bruderheim	376,804	402,922
Burdett	235,147	230,211
Carbon	521,291	502,891
Carmanav	337,982	341,100
Caroline	217,439	219,046
Castle Island, S.V.	46,011	44,775
Cayley	133,360	134,885
Cereal	202,770	203,127
Champion	477,465	487,326
Chauvin	444,629	419,391
Chinook	104,450	105,441
Chipman	307,313	290,886
Clive	303,652	269,114
Cluny	245,120	299,057
Clyde	296,550	229,153
Cochrane	993,888	989,056
Consort	769,034	683,270
Coutts	665,762	644,477
Cowley	210,336	206,661
Craigmyle	121,694	124,681
Cremona	260,952	237,357
Crossfield	619,101	600,835
Crystal Springs, S.V.	186,988	174,940
Czar	208,469	193,061
Delburne	432,045	438,677
Delia	426,785	416,221
Derwent	415,689	411,821
Dewberry	261,124	268,339
Donald	396,456	368,081
Donnelly	286,356	260,881
Duchess	239,875	240,427
Eaglesham	238,450	185,239
Edberg	169,078	182,411
Edgerton	403,577	380,161
Edmonton Beach, S.V.	108,916	109,719
Elnoora	230,654	206,001
Empress	414,557	413,441
Entwistle	249,395	306,339
Evansburg	499,032	476,681
Ferintosh	176,216	179,041
Foremost	706,095	720,231
Forestburg	765,679	742,231
Fort Assiniboine	140,022	136,719
Frank	170,879	175,121
Gadsby	96,362	97,719
Galahad	284,602	263,719

Assessments For Municipalities Shows Uptrend

	1968	1967		1968	1967		1968	1967
Ghost Lake, S.V.	143,483	138,544	Strome	288,461	287,532	No. 109	11,662,921	11,650,610
Gibbons	251,338	247,672	Sunset Point, S.V.	147,382	136,112	No. 110	4,494,270	4,509,026
Girouxville	455,842	434,439	Thorhild	604,175	581,662	No. 111	188,232	160,524
Glendon	376,532	368,236	Thorsby	987,922	946,215	No. 121	94,130	81,593
Glenwood	191,191	189,948	Tilley	282,140	276,706	No. 122	169,630	135,016
Golden Days, S.V.	294,197	282,452	Torrington	205,184	198,106	No. 123	11,546,659	10,364,456
Grandview, S.V.	172,142	179,318	Turner Valley	481,913	459,944	No. 124	2,845,993	2,307,880
Grassy Lake	270,938	305,019	Val Quentin, S.V.	136,054	135,972	No. 125	3,761,863	3,783,499
Gull Lake, S.V.	228,329	213,700	Veteran	349,546	311,483	No. 126	4,249,952	4,153,270
Hairy Hills	203,575	197,519	Vilna	466,248	460,572	No. 128	281,332	288,335
Halkirk	156,593	156,992	Wanham	284,353	280,230	No. 129	2,900,386	1,025,286
Hay Lakes	272,351	267,916	Warburg	486,246	457,671	No. 131	2,113,879	1,790,685
Heisler	252,008	233,212	Warner	715,002	710,503	No. 132	3,304,788	3,208,675
Hillspring	118,504	124,172	Warspite	218,262	216,146	No. 134	4,912,880	3,792,466
Hines Creek	637,065	636,284	Waskatenau	360,263	360,273	No. 138	3,518,154	3,432,181
Holden	747,613	834,061	Wembley	223,911	243,236	No. 139	4,768,459	4,425,330
Hughenden	305,343	296,693	West Cove, S.V.	146,988	142,385	No. 143	733,223	630,406
Hussar	333,897	329,812	Wildwood	414,047	424,909	No. 144	635	295
Hythe	623,278	602,296	Willingdon	634,419	634,627	No. 145	697,922	21,207
Innisfree	453,792	453,019	Yellowstone, S.V.	115,213	111,323	No. 146	1,761,186	326,266
Irma	607,456	587,419	Youngstown	247,532	238,719	No. 147	1,224,053	1,044,730
Irricana	189,740	187,846				No. 148	32,967	29,304
Island Lake, S.V.	79,878	82,594				No. 149	721,197	149,473
Itaska Beach, S.V.	204,462	169,775				No. 150	99,936	85,880
Kapasiwin, S.V.	119,107	119,995				Special Areas	33,648,533	31,139,468
Kinuso	323,481	369,680						
Kitscoty	358,480	351,514						
Lakeview, S.V.	30,307	29,395						
Lamont	990,122	935,783						
Lavoy	190,623	187,814						
Legal	475,759	463,554						
Linden	287,948	268,152						
Lomond	334,727	337,011						
Longview	239,758	231,280						
Lougheed	269,278	275,307						
Mac-Me-O Beach, S.V.	430,165	474,759						
Manville	876,183	844,707						
Marwayne	544,579	544,798						
Millet	438,566	441,726						
Milo	249,072	242,896						
Minburn	157,127	158,485						
Mirror	365,752	343,208						
Morrin	323,264	324,814						
Munson	70,695	72,943						
Mynam	605,860	589,613						
Nakamun Park, S.V.	64,344	62,750						
Nampa	376,031	346,255						
New Norway	259,977	270,628						
New Sarepta	242,350	256,107						
Nobleford	667,343	625,154						
Nornglenwold, S.V.	282,315	279,494						
Onoway	513,434	498,584						
Paradise Valley	235,917	235,865						
Penhold	513,882	503,741						
Piamondon	192,450	184,066						
Point Allison, S.V.	78,337	72,946						
Poplar Bay, S.V.	152,084	147,118						
Radway	284,926	293,066						
Rochon Sands, S.V.	78,238	78,372						
Rochford	423,229	426,398						
Rosalind	266,931	247,963						
Rosemary	243,796	241,619						
Ross Haven, S.V.	169,650	178,227						
Rumsey	142,605	142,545						
Rivercroft	537,697	630,408						
Rivley	640,811	603,360						
Sandy Beach, S.V.	159,332	156,386						
Sangudo	354,698	351,063						
Seba Beach, S.V.	508,605	470,737						
Sexsmith	732,587	727,582						
Silver Beach, S.V.	259,685	208,874						
Spruce Grove	1,209,179	1,098,981						
Standard	406,506	411,011						
Stirling	274,433	276,117						

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS

Cardston No. 6	12,523,744	12,879,123
Pincher Creek No. 9	11,868,603	11,904,690
Taber No. 14	12,349,214	12,061,185
Willow Creek No. 26	15,570,276	15,550,016
Foothills No. 31	21,005,678	21,175,993
Acadia No. 34	2,510,330	2,512,356
Rockyview No. 44	37,501,285	31,221,190
Starland No. 47	10,764,879	10,666,900
Kneehill No. 48	19,831,384	19,714,081
Provost No. 52	11,211,897	10,763,976
Wainwright No. 61	10,293,523	10,298,630
Flagstaff No. 62		16,762,190
Lamont No. 82		12,720,212
Bonnyville No. 87	9,468,225	9,488,660
Stony Plain No. 84	26,539,044	26,921,277
Sturgeon No. 90	24,071,803	23,864,476
Westlock No. 92	12,145,841	12,017,560
Smoky River No. 130	5,428,190	5,281,972
Spirit River No. 133	2,080,900	2,090,930
Peace No. 135	3,699,525	2,911,371
Fairview No. 136	3,411,263	3,391,062

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS

No. 8	1,400,984	1,376,784
No. 10	3,861,250	3,677,330
No. 11	13,094,662	12,316,415
No. 22	2,683,515	2,166,971
No. 24	3,006,860	2,239,651
No. 27	2,374,530	2,309,583
No. 33	302,495	378,586
No. 42	1,662,829	1,661,390
No. 46	7,551,986	8,070,379
No. 50	98,210	81,973
No. 51	15,029,511	14,666,766
No. 58	1,601,677	1,162,262
No. 65	8,281,623	6,948,282
No. 68	4,265,353	4,256,450
No. 69	1,168,349	445,729
No. 77	15,318,387	15,271,287
No. 78	15,780,508	14,956,280
No. 79	689,758	614,894
No. 80	8,209,348	7,906,667
No. 85	98,760	87,039
No. 95	8,665,450	6,258,160
No. 96	249,994	248,684
No. 97	52,242	46,784
No. 101	828,923	791,435
No. 102	1,899,193	1,832,847
No. 107	1,125,136	1,110,228
No. 108	712,724	705,653

COUNTIES

Grande Prairie		
No. 1	12,965,391	12,726,489
Vulcan No. 2	17,815,465	17,723,285
Ponoka No. 3	14,800,935	14,829,127
Newell No. 4	14,707,192	14,451,540
Warner No. 5	12,716,102	12,574,290
Stettler No. 6	18,251,234	18,479,261
Thorhild No. 7	9,959,121	10,024,490
Forty Mile No. 8	15,071,538	14,946,732
Beaver No. 9	13,788,829	13,768,963
Wetaskiwin No. 10	16,311,885	16,339,773
Barthabed No. 11	6,805,882	6,822,228
Athabasca No. 12	6,811,731	6,870,330
Smoky Lake No. 13	4,953,097	4,938,428
Lacombe No. 14	21,806,860	21,122,107
Wheatland No. 16	20,138,963	20,048,811
Mountain View		
No. 17	28,836,451	28,037,600
Paintearth No. 18	9,782,918	9,703,674
St. Paul No. 19	7,756,755	7,684,010
Strathcona No. 20	58,856,252	58,676,661
Two Hills No. 21	9,156,337	9,133,756
Camrose No. 22	20,217,034	20,404,024
Red Deer No. 23	30,298,267	30,063,257
Vermilion River		
No. 24	18,746,522	18,613,221
Leduc No. 25	34,445,598	35,252,895
Lethbridge No. 26	19,042,339	18,998,243
Minburn No. 27	13,171,010	12,340,855
Lac Ste. Anne		
No. 28	8,048,298	7,636,465
Flagstaff No. 29	16,800,301	Established
Lamont No. 30	11,668,300	Jan. 1, 1968
		Established
		Jan. 1, 1968

SUMMARY

Municipalities	1968	1967
Cities	\$1,574,967,649	\$1,492,747,454
Towns	255,586,069	243,432,364
Villages	60,895,318	59,811,849
Counties	493,730,607	491,692,947
M.D.'s	252,275,604	244,607,388
I.D.'s	186,098,904	168,984,902
Special Areas	33,648,533	31,139,468
Total	2,857,202,684	2,732,416,372

EFFORTS ARE made in the Province of Alberta to ensure that no one is denied justice because of lack of money. Under the Alberta Legal Aid Plan (Criminal), any individual who is accused of an offence which is punishable by imprisonment, but who is deemed unable to afford the services of an attorney, may apply for legal aid, at no cost to himself.

Alberta became the first province in Canada to offer such assistance, when the plan was introduced in 1964, and since then, out of a total of 4,384 accused persons who have applied for assistance under the Plan, 3,322 were given the necessary aid.

The Alberta Legal Aid Plan (Criminal) is based on the basic rights of an accused person:

- (1) to be represented by Counsel,
- (2) to an adjournment to retain Counsel,
- (3) to know that he is innocent until proven guilty,
- (4) to have ample time to present his case,
- (5) to call witnesses and to have them subpoenaed by the Court,
- (6) to testify or not to testify in his own defence,
- (7) to cross-examine witnesses,
- (8) to plead guilty or to plead not guilty to any violation, and to know the consequences of a plea of guilty.

When a person is arrested and charged with an indictable offence for which he might, if convicted, be sent to prison he may, depending on the nature of the offence, be eligible to request and complete an Application for Legal Aid and return it to the authority in whose

custody he is held, or to the Local Legal Aid Committee, care of the Clerk of the Court in the nearest judicial district.

The majority of applications for Legal Aid are made in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton, although a few are handled in the other judicial districts of Vegreville, Grande Prairie, Peace River, Hanna, Drumheller, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Fort Macleod, Wetaskinwin and Red Deer.

The Calgary and Edmonton applications are forwarded to the offices of the Debtors' Assistance

income of no more than \$2,000, and, if married, no more than \$2,500 plus \$300 for each dependent other than wife or husband. If the person is under the age of 20 years, and living with parents or guardian, he will not be granted legal aid unless his parents or guardian are not in a position to pay for counsel for him. Special consideration is sometimes given to applications from persons who, although not qualified according to their income, would have insufficient means, after taking into account their commitments and the probable

interview that person, visiting him in his cell if necessary, and then plan his defence. If the accused person refuses to accept counsel's advice, counsel may withdraw from the case, but only with the written approval of the Chairman of the Legal Aid Committee.

Witnesses may be called for the defence of the accused, and counsel defending any person under the plan receives, at Government expense, a copy of the evidence taken at all preliminary inquiries.

The statistics on the operation of the Legal Aid Plan (Criminal) divulge an interesting picture of the value of the plan to individuals. In Edmonton, in 1967, there were a total of 953 applications for Legal Aid, of which 212 were refused or withdrawn. Of the remaining 741 for whom counsel was appointed, only 296 were convicted as charged, 117 had their charge reduced, 120 charges were withdrawn, and 89 were acquitted, while 149 cases were still pending at the end of the year. In Calgary, the total number of applications was 877, of which 136 were refused or withdrawn, leaving 741 for whom counsel was appointed. Of these, 248 were convicted as charged, 25 were given reduced charges, 198 charges were withdrawn and 45 were acquitted. Appeals dismissed in Calgary totalled 15, while five received new trials, 38 cases were dismissed, and 167 cases were still pending at the year-end.

These figures suggest that it is quite conceivable that a large number of persons charged with criminal offences benefitted through assistance made available to them under the Alberta Legal Aid Plan.

Legal Help Is Available Those In Alberta Courts Unable Pay For Own Aid

Board, a branch of the Department of the Attorney General, which renders valuable assistance in the Administration of the Legal Aid Plan.

When an application for Legal Aid is received from an accused person, a member of the Local Legal Aid Committee will interview the applicant to determine his eligibility for receiving aid and, if his application is accepted, designate and appoint Counsel to represent him.

To be eligible for assistance in criminal matters, a person must, if unmarried, be certified as having an

cost of defence, to enable them to pay for adequate representation.

Counsel for each successful applicant is appointed from the Local Volunteer Roster, a list of lawyers, all members of the Law Society of Alberta, who have indicated their willingness to accept clients under the Legal Aid Plan. Their fees are paid by the Government of Alberta, according to a Tariff of Fees established by the Attorney General of Alberta and the Legal Aid Advisory Committee.

Once Counsel has been appointed to assist an accused person, he may

Schedule Of Charges For Alberta Health Plan Leaves Subsidized Costs Same As Last Year

AT JULY 1 IT became necessary for residents covered under the Alberta Health Plan to renew their coverage. Applications for renewal were mailed to over 124,000 subscribers during the first week of June along with information on rate adjustments. Persons receiving allowances from the Department of Public Welfare and who receive free Alberta Health Plan coverage were not required to re-register.

Officials report a heavy initial response, with the first completed forms returned to the Plan within two days of the mailing out of the applications for renewal. Early indications were that subscribers generally were renewing the coverage they had held before.

The regular rates for basic health services have been increased. The costs of this coverage to residents qualifying for a government subsidy remain unchanged. This means the Alberta Government is paying an increased portion of the costs of the Plan.

The costs to persons purchasing Options A and B under regular and subsidized rates have also been increased and Option A, covering hospital and ambulance services is no longer subsidized. The regular rate for Option C coverage comprising chiropractic and naturopathy has not been increased but the subsidy for this coverage has been reduced. The annual rates for Basic and Optional health services coverage are as follows:

	Regular	Rates	
		Subsidy Level 1	Subsidy Level 2
Basic Health Services			
Single Person	\$ 76.00	\$12.00	\$20.00
Family of 2	152.00	12.00	40.00
Family of 3 or more	200.00	16.00	48.00
Option A — Hospital & Ambulance			
Single Person	\$ 24.00	No subsidy under this option. Regular rates apply.	
Family of 2	48.00		
Family of 3 or more	72.00		
Option B — Drugs & Prosthetic Appliances			
Single Person	\$ 24.00	\$12.00	\$12.00
Family of 2	48.00	24.00	24.00
Family of 3 or more	72.00	36.00	36.00
Option C — Chiropractic & Naturopathy			
Single Person	\$ 12.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
Family of 2	24.00	12.00	12.00
Family of 3 or more	36.00	18.00	18.00

New subscribers may enrol in the Plan at any time and optional coverage may be purchased at the time of enrolment or may be added on the quarterly dates, October 1, January 1, April 1 or July 1. Complete details will be supplied upon request to The Alberta Health Plan, 1360, Edmonton.

Compulsory Brucellosis Vaccination Program Ends

MAY 1, 1968 MARKED the end of a successful 20-year program established by the Alberta Department of Agriculture to control brucellosis in Alberta cattle through compulsory calfhood vaccination.

In 1948, Alberta's cattle population was half the present 3,400,000 head and brucellosis was responsible for an annual \$2 million loss to the industry, through abortions and impaired breeding. In addition, since the disease is transmissible to humans, brucellosis or undulant fever, as it is known, was not uncommon in man. The percentage of infected animals in the province is now less than half of one percent and losses to the industry from the disease are negligible. Figures released by the Federal Health of Animals Branch on the completion of the initial test of all cattle in Canada show that Alberta, with 24 percent of the nations cattle, had only 5 percent of the affected cows.

When the program was initiated, the incidence of brucellosis was far too high to permit a "test and slaughter" program without causing real hardship to owners of infected herds. Instead, the Department of Agriculture pioneered in the use of Strain 19 Brucella vaccine, which had shown that it would protect against the disease, to vaccinate calves which would be retained to form future herds. Initially, the vaccine was purchased for distribution by the department. Later, when the Government of Canada made the vaccine available, grants were provided

to municipalities to use for administration and to reduce the cost of vaccination by veterinarians.

Alberta was the first to introduce brucellosis restricted areas, which came into being in the province in 1950. Under this program, cattle owners petitioned to have all calves in their municipality vaccinated. In addition, all public sale cattle within the restricted area were tested for brucellosis and known infected animals were branded and their movements limited. By 1958, better than 90 percent of all heifer calves were being vaccinated each year. Petition for control measures were often supported by more than 90 percent of the livestock owners in a municipality and fall vaccination campaigns became part of the annual agricultural events. With the enthusiastic support of cattle raisers and practising veterinarians, 5,767,106 calves were vaccinated.

The Canada Department of Agriculture's national brucellosis control program came into effect in 1960, requiring the testing of all cattle and the elimination of infected animals. Still, compulsory vaccination continued to be actively promoted by the province and was maintained in a municipality for approximately five years after federal testing commenced. Today, although the compulsory program is ended, grants in support of voluntary vaccination continue to be provided for cattle owners wishing to vaccinate herd replacements.

Coming Events

(continued from page 8)

AUGUST

4-10	Canadian Amateur Golf Association Convention ..	Edmonton
4-28	Provincial Drama Seminars ..	Drumheller
5	50th Anniversary — Sports Day, parade & picnic ..	Nobleford
5	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Kinuso
5	Third Alberta International Air Show ..	Red Deer
5	Annual Sports Day ..	Lamont
5	Whooper-Upper Day ..	Strathmore
5	Sports Day ..	Nanton
5-6	Annual Fair and Rodeo ..	Athabasca
5-7	Frontier Days and County Fair ..	Grande Prairie
5-7	Camrose Agricultural Fair ..	Camrose
5-9	Inter-Provincial Trail Ride ..	Medicine Hat
6	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Faust
6-7	Westlock Agricultural Fair ..	Westlock
7	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	High Prairie
7	50th Annual Sports Day and Ball Tournament ..	Beiseker
7	CFL — Saskatchewan at Edmonton ..	Edmonton
7	Stock Car Races ..	Westlock
7	Gymkhana and Parade ..	Bentley
7-8	Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville Agricultural Society Fair ..	Donnelly
8	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	McLennan
8-10	Wetaskiwin Agricultural Fair ..	Wetaskiwin
8-10	Olds Agricultural Fair ..	Olds
8-11	Medicine Hat Corn Festival ..	Medicine Hat
9	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Eaglesham
10	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Falher
10	Lougheed Agricultural Fair ..	Lougheed
10	Willingdon Agricultural Fair ..	Willingdon
10-11	Hydro Plane Regatta ..	Medicine Hat
10-15	Commercial Travellers Ins. Fed. Convention ..	Jasper
11	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Peace River
11	Annual Fly-In Breakfast ..	Ponoka
11	CFL — Winnipeg at Calgary ..	Calgary
11-16	Trail Rides ..	Bryant Creek
11-16	Annual Banff Conference of the Alberta Teachers' Association ..	Banff
11-17	United Nations Summer School ..	Banff
11-17	Theoretical Physics Summer School ..	Banff
11-Sept. 7	Autumn Short Course in Painting ..	Banff
12	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Manning
12-13	Quarter Horse Show ..	Ponoka
13	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Dixonville
14	Peace River Agricultural Fair ..	Peace River
14	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Grimshaw
14	Kinsmen Annual Race Meet ..	Consort
14	Horticultural and Flower Show ..	Fairview
15	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Whitelaw
15	Flower Show — Stony Plain and District Horticultural Society ..	Stony Plain
15-16	18th Annual Agricultural Fair ..	Manning
15-16	Battle River Agricultural Fair ..	Battle River

15-17	Lethbridge Horticultural Show ..	Lethbridge
15-17	Lethbridge Gladiolus and Square Dance Festival ..	Lethbridge
15-18	Lawyer Pilots' Bar Association Convention ..	Jasper
16	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Hines Creek
16-17	Priddis-Millarville Agricultural Fair ..	Midnapore
17	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Fairview
17	Local Fair ..	Claresholm
17-18	Black Gold Days ..	Leduc
18	Cattle Sale at Sales Corrals 14 miles north of ..	Marwayne
18	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Spirit River
18-20	Lakeview Golf Club Annual Tournament ..	Consort
18-20	Kiwanis National Convention ..	Lethbridge
18-20	Alberta Teachers' Association Specialist Council ..	Banff
18-24	U. of C. 6th Annual Banff Conference on World Affairs ..	Banff
18-25	U. of C. Canadian Badminton Association ..	Calgary
19-20	Calgary Horticultural Society Show ..	Calgary
20	Valleyview & district Agricultural Society Fair ..	Valleyview
20	CFL — B.C. at Edmonton ..	Edmonton
20-21	Pincher Creek Agricultural Fair ..	Pincher Creek
20-24	Canadian Paraplegic Games held at the U. of A. ..	Edmonton
21	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Sexsmith
21	CFL — Toronto at Calgary ..	Calgary
21	Agricultural Fair ..	Mayerthorpe
21-24	Canadian Council of Teachers of English Convention ..	Calgary
22	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Beaverlodge
23	Wildwood Agricultural Fair ..	Wildwood
23	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Grande Prairie
24	Darwell Agricultural Fair ..	Darwell
24	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Debolt
24	Westlock Golf Tournament ..	Westlock
24	Stock Car Races ..	Lethbridge
24	Mardi Gras Day ..	Mayerthorpe
25	Bowden Golf Club Open Tournament ..	Bowden
25	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Valleyview
26-30	Scout — Rover Conference ..	Banff
27	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Whitecourt
27	Western Regional Meeting Air Transport Association of Canada ..	Edmonton
27-31	Oilmen's Golf Tournament ..	Jasper
28	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Mayerthorpe
28	Vauxhall and District Agricultural Fair ..	Vauxhall
28	CFL — Calgary at Edmonton ..	Edmonton
29	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Onoway
30-31	and	
Sept. 2-3	Crafts of Alberta Trailer ..	Edmonton
30-Sept. 2	Prairie Youth Conference ..	Banff
31-Sept. 2	South Eastern Alberta Golf Tournament ..	Medicine Hat
31-Sept. 2	Annual Labour Day Golf Tournament ..	Grande Prairie
31-Sept. 2	Blueberry Festival ..	Fort McMurray

Coming Events

JULY

1	Greenlawn Oldtimers' Picnic	Kitscoty
1	Sports Day	Bellevue
1	Bergen Community Picnic	Sundre
1	Sports Day	Mannville
1	Elks Annual Sports Day	Grande Prairie
1	Sports Day	Athabasca
1	B.P.O.E. Sports Day	Delburne
1	Annual Baseball Tournament	Lac la Biche
1	Regatta & Water Festival Anshaw Beach,	
	Moose Lake	Bonnyville
1	Sports Day	Bruderheim
1	Annual Sports Day and Rodeo	Bassano
1	Sports Day, Parade, Barbecue and Dancing	Drumheller
1	Jaycee Annual Baseball Tournament	St. Paul
1	Annual Sports Day	Provost
1	Annual Little Britches and Girl Rodeo	Innisfail
1	Sports Day	Hay Lakes
1	Sports Day at Lac Cardinal Park	Grimshaw
1	Sports Day	Rockfort Bridge
1	Annual Dominion Day Celebrations	Consort
1	Tri-Service Rodeo and Sports Day	Whitecourt
1	Annual Rodeo	Raymond
1	Annual Sports Day	Airdrie
1	Sedgewick Annual Sports Day	Sedgewick
1	Girls' International Rodeo League-approved World	
	Championship Rodeo	Handhills
1	Sports Day	Fort McMurray
1-2	Fort Vermilion Rodeo and Stampede	Fort Vermilion
1-2	Thorhild and District Community Association	
	Annual Rodeo	Thorhild
1-4	U. of C. Public Relations Directors Conference	Calgary
2	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Hobbema
2-3	Rodeo	Stettler
2-3	Cardston Rodeo	Cardston
2-Aug. 15	U. of A. 50th Summer Session	Edmonton
2-Aug. 24	Sask.-Alta. Summer Skating School	Lloydminster
3	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Wetaskiwin
3	Parade and Rodeo	Sundre
3	Air Show	Calgary
3	Stock Car Races	Westlock
3-4	Alberta Livestock Co-operative Convention	Edmonton
3-4	Western Section of the Canadian Society of	
	Agronomy Meeting	Lethbridge
3-5	Canadian Public Relations Society National	
	Conference	Calgary
4	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Winfield
4	Calf Show and Sale — Stony Plain &	
	District 4-H Clubs	Stony Plain
4	District 4-H Calf Day and Sale	Westlock
4-8	The Gideons International in Canada Convention	Edmonton
4-13	Calgary Exhibition and Stampede	Calgary
4-13	Summer Race Meet	Calgary
5	U. of C. Summer Session Reception	Calgary
5	Fort Macleod Little Royal Market	
	Cattle Competition	Fort Macleod
5	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Breton
6	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Drayton Valley
6-7	Fort Macleod Rodeo	Fort Macleod
6-7	Amateur Rodeo	Lloydminster
6-7	First International Hovercraft Rally	Calgary
7	Golf Tournament	Rimby
7	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Thorsby
7	Canadian Football League Pre-Season	
	Game	Edmonton at Calgary
8	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Calmar
8-13	Trail Rides	Bryant Creek
9	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Leduc
9	Castor Sport's Day	Castor
9-14	American Contract Bridge League Convention	Edmonton
10	Marwayne Gymkhana	Marwayne
10	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Devon
11-13	Canadian Society for the Study of Fertility	Calgary
12	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Stony Plain
12	Marwayne 4-H Calf Club Sale & Show	Marwayne
12	CFL — Pre-Season Game	
	Saskatchewan at Edmonton	Edmonton
12	Radway Annual Picnic	Radway
13	Pancake Breakfast and Baseball Tournament	Chipman
13	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Entwistle
13-14	Lacombe Golf and Country Club Men's	
	Open Tournament	Lacombe
13-17	International Toastmistress' Club Convention	Calgary
14	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Wildwood

14-17	Canadian Institution of Public Health	
	Inspectors Convention	Calgary
14-Aug. 10	Provincial Band & Orchestra Workshop	Camrose
15	South Peace Centennial Museum Field Day	Beaverlodge
15	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Edson
15-17	Public Health Inspectors Convention	Calgary
15-17	Canadian Numismatic Association Convention	Calgary
15-20	"Whoop Up Days" Lethbridge & District	
	Exhibition	Lethbridge
15-20	Trail Rides	Bryant Creek
16	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Robb
16	Girls' International Word Championship Rodeo	Lethbridge
17	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Hinton
17	Rodeo	Beault
18	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Jasper
18-21	Banff Indian Days	Banff
18-27	Klondike Days	Edmonton
19-24	Lutheran Laymen's League Convention	Calgary
20	Fly-In (Klondike) Breakfast	Edmonton
20	Darwell District Pioneer Day — Sports Day	Darwell
21	CFL Pre-Season Game — Montreal at Edmonton	Edmonton
22	Branding Party	Medicine Hat
22	CFL Pre-Season Game — Toronto at Calgary	Calgary
22	Lutheran Laymen's League Breakfast	Calgary
22	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	St. Albert
22-23	All Breeds Light Horse Show	Medicine Hat
22-27	Medicine Hat Agricultural Fair	Medicine Hat
23-27	Annual Light Horse Show	Calgary
23-29	U. of A. host the Canadian Track and	
	Field Training Camp	Edmonton
24	Rodeo	Brace
24	Annual Shorncliff Lake Barbeque	Car
24-25	Lacombe Lions Baseball Tournament	Lacombe
24-25	Sedgewick Annual Baseball Tournament	Sedgewick
25	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Dunstable
25-27	Medicine Hat Exhibition and Stampede	Medicine Hat
25-27	Annual Agricultural, Horticultural and	
	Industrial Exhibition	Lloydminster
23	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Morinville
24	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Legal
25-21	Piano Technicians Guild Convention	Calgary
26	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Barrhead
26-27	Frontier Days Celebrations	Fairview
27	Marwayne Gymkhana and Sports Day	Marwayne
26-28	Annual Bowden Bonanza Days and Fair	Bowden
27-28	Fete au Village	Legal
28	U. of C. Summer School of the Christian	
	Apostolate Youth Leadership Conference	Calgary
28	High Point Gymkhana	Delburne
28-Aug. 10	3rd Provincial Choral Directors' Workshop	Camrose
28	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Swan Hills
29-30	Rodeo and Fair	Bonnyville
29	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Fort Assiniboine
29-31	Vegreville Fair	Vegreville
28	Annual Fish and Game Picnic	Caroline
30	CFL League Game — Saskatchewan at Calgary	Calgary
30	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Westlock
30-Aug. 3	Red Deer Fair and Exhibition	Red Deer
31	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Athabasca
31-Aug. 1	High Prairie Elks Annual Stampede	High Prairie
31-Aug.3	Annual Arabian Horse Show	Calgary

AUGUST

1	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Smith
1	Annual Fastball Tournament and Pit Barbeque	Hythe
1-3	Vermilion Agricultural Fair	Vermilion
2	Crafts of Alberta Trailer	Slave Lake
2-3	North Peace Stampede at Lac Cardinal Park	Grimshaw
2-3	Tri-Service Rodeo	Edson
2-3	Muskoseepi Days	Grande Prairie
2-4	Annual Pow Wow Days and Fish Derby	Lac la Biche
3	Spirit River Pow Wow	Spirit River
3	Ladies Golf Tournament	Spirit River
3	High Point Horse Show and Gymkhana	Bowden
3	Canadian Weightlifting Championships	
	and Olympic Team Trials	Calgary
3-4	Jamboree Day	Slave Lake
3-4	Fly-In Camping Weekend at Airstrip 390,	
	Upper Sask. 75 mi.	Rocky Mountain House
3-9	Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans Convention	Calgary
4-5	Baseball Tournament	Two Hills
4-5	Sundre Open Golf Tournament	Sundre
4-9	Trail Rides	Bryant Creek

(continued on page 7)